

THE SUN.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH THE NEW INVASION SCARE. Considerable Fighting Going On.

REBEL FORCE 20,000 MEN.

Occupation of Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg by the Rebels.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE CANAL.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

A CALL FOR 100 DAY MEN.

New York to Furnish 12,000.

GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

The Surrender of Petersburg Demanded.

GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN THE KEARSAGE AND ALABAMA.

The Pirate Sunk. Sixty Prisoners Taken.

ESCAPE OF CAPT. SEMMES.

English Ovation to Him.

Mr. Fessenden Inaugurated.

&c., &c., &c.

The New Invasion Scare—Facts and Rumors

Gettysburg, July 4.—Much excitement prevails in town and, indeed, through the country South of Martinsburg, in consequence of rumors to the effect that a large body of rebels are in the act of making a raid upon Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania, and that they had already crossed the Potomac. The swing was received from the headquarters of Gen. Sigel this morning.

Chambersburg, July 4.—The latest information is that the rebel pickets have been seen on the opposite bank of the river. A small cavalry force has crossed at Franklin Waters, and the main body was within three miles of Williamsport, consisting it is said of four thousand men. A force of two thousand cavalry is reported to be crossing Derry No. 4 at dark last night. By order of

John H. Shultz, Assistant Adjutant General.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Harrisburg, July 4.—Midnight.—Official information from the border received by the governor to-night indicates that the enemy is again advancing northward on a raid. Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, rebel cavalry simultaneously at Locuston and Dark Hollow, or Darville, Va., by a large force of the enemy, said to be under Generals Ransom and Caudy, and driven from his position, with slight loss, the rebels have succeeded so far in concealing their numbers. From Gen. Sigel's dispatch it is ascertained that 1,000 of the rebel cavalry had got into the rear, by the way of North Mountain. It is no doubt the purpose of the enemy's cavalry to advance as far as they can into Pennsylvania, to steal horses and provisions. Adequate preparations are being made for a hasty reception of the enemy in their annual visit.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Harrisburg, July 4, P. M.—The rebels had not crossed the Potowmack at 4 o'clock this morning. The bars of the people along the border counties have been suppressed, but over one thousand horses passed through Gettysburg yesterday owing to a scare in this section.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Baltimore, July 4.—It was reported and believed yesterday morning that Hagerstown was in possession of the rebels. The operators, however, report that it was false, and that there was no rebels nearer than Franklin Waters and Williamsport, from six to ten miles distant from the Potomac, where it was said fighting was going on yesterday afternoon. The same account also says that fighting was going on at or near Sharpsburg, the Federal forces being commanded by Gen. Sigel. An attack was made on Harper's Ferry yesterday morning by a force estimated at some two thousand cavalry, with more than an equal infantry. Weber, however, set about making a vigorous defense, and up to the latest accounts was holding his own. In the meantime the excitement at Frederick, Md., continuing, all the sick from the hospitals, with the poorest guard of the town, were removed—the former going to Annapolis. The government stores were also removed from Frederick, as they had previously been successfully removed from Harper's Ferry. The true object and extent of the whole movement is as yet a mystery. It is known from refugees from Martinsburg, Winchester and other places in Virginia, that the rebels are remorseless and uniformly ignoring the conception, taking all the males between sixteen and sixty who have not left their houses. Every house is taken on the line of march, the capture of supplies and the diversion of the movements going to Grant, are very probably the reason for the raid. General Wallace is very active, and is making every preparation that prudence may suggest.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

Baltimore, July 5.—It was reported and believed yesterday morning that Hagerstown was in possession of the rebels. The operators, however, report that it was false, and that there was no rebels nearer than Franklin Waters and Williamsport, from six to ten miles distant from the Potomac, where it was said fighting was going on yesterday afternoon. The same account also says that fighting was going on at or near Sharpsburg, the Federal forces being commanded by Gen. Sigel. An attack was made on Harper's Ferry yesterday morning by a force estimated at some two thousand cavalry, with more than an equal infantry. Weber, however, set about making a vigorous defense, and up to the latest accounts was holding his own. In the meantime the excitement at Frederick, Md., continuing, all the sick from the hospitals, with the poorest guard of the town, were removed—the former going to Annapolis. The government stores were also removed from Frederick, as they had previously been successfully removed from Harper's Ferry. The true object and extent of the whole movement is as yet a mystery. It is known from refugees from Martinsburg, Winchester and other places in Virginia, that the rebels are remorseless and uniformly ignoring the conception, taking all the males between sixteen and sixty who have not left their houses. Every house is taken on the line of march, the capture of supplies and the diversion of the movements going to Grant, are very probably the reason for the raid. General Wallace is very active, and is making every preparation that prudence may suggest.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

Baltimore, July 5.—From the Point of Rocks we learn that the entire rebel force that visited that place yesterday did not exceed one hundred cavalrymen, supposed to be under the command of Mosby. Their chief object was to rob and destroy. They took with them to Virginia the entire stock of goods in most of the stores. They robbed the local stores, banks, as well as the rebel sympathizers, and remained, after committing all their robbery, much in the same way they came. The telegraph is still working to Frederick, and up to noon no rebels had made their appearance in that city.

SEVENTH DISPATCH.

General Sigel's and General Mulligan's forces reached Maryland Heights about 9 o'clock last night, and other reinforcements are on their way to the same point. Gen. Mac Wever, who commands the post, has given notice to the people of Harper's Ferry to leave. He intends opening his guns on the town to drive the rebels out. The rebels are all on the Virginia side of the town, busily engaged in their work of plunder, and occasionally sending a shell over to this side. The pontoon bridge which crossed the river at the Ferry has been successfully removed, and the span of the railroad bridge on the Virginia side has been destroyed to prevent the rebels from crossing. No rebels are known to be north of the Potomac east of Sharpsburg, unless it be the force that General Sigel was engaged with has followed him. General Sigel succeeded in securing his train, and this morning a number of his wagons passed through Frederick. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

From the Southwest.

Victory at White River.

Cairo, Ill., July 5.—Memphis papers of the 2d inst. learn from officers that as soon as General Steele heard of the movement near the mouth of the White River, by the rebel-torped boat, he sent forward the 12th Illinois, the 9th Louisiana, the 3d Missouri, and the 3d regular cavalry, under the command of Gen. Carr.

This force confronted the enemy on the 27th, between Sheldon and St. Charles, and a fight ensued, resulting in the capture of 200 prisoners and the loss of the recently exploded gunboat Queen City and four mountain howitzers.

White lost in killed and wounded will not reach 200.

During the following night Gen. Carr received information of the approach of rebel reinforcements, under Gen. Marmaduke, and made preparations to fall back on Clarendon, 20 miles below Duvall's Bluff. At the last account this movement had been made successfully, and reinforcements had been sent to Carr.

All being in readiness, the Alabamans got up steam on the morning of Sunday, June 16th, and proceeded out of Clarendon, escorted by the French iron-clad Couronne, to see that the fight took place in neutral water, out side the limits of the French coast. By a

coincidence, supposed to be not uncontrived, the Dreadnought, an English steam-yacht of 190 tons, and Tscherskow, built like the Alabama, the Messes Laffitte, partaken, was on hand. The Dreadnought was owned by a Mr. Lamont, of England, and was lying in Clarendon harbor when the rebels heard of the contemplated fight. He at once resolved to withdraw and leave the vicinity and proceeded up the river. The Couronne waited at the entrance with French iron-clads, but the two iron-clads had withdrawn, and remained within a mile of the town of Clarendon. The Dreadnought had his wife and son on board, and the wife and son were the only persons who were on board. The son was a boy of seven years old, and the wife was a young girl of eighteen. The son was the only person on board.

The Dreadnought was the first to fire, and the first to be hit.

The second shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The third shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The fourth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The fifth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The sixth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The seventh shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The eighth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The ninth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The tenth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The eleventh shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The twelfth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The thirteenth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The fourteenth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The fifteenth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The sixteenth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The seventeenth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The eighteenth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The nineteenth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The twentieth shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The twenty-first shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The twenty-second shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

The twenty-third shot, fired from a gunboat, struck the Alabama.

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